CAROLINAS ONLY INDEPENDENT FARM MAGAZINE

THE Carolina Farmer

IN THIS ISSUE:

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Commercial Livestock Should Be Stressed

By Dr. J. H. Hilton

Farm Health Endangered By Unpasteurized Milk

By E. O. Herreid

Win the Peace With Food

By George R. Ross

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VOLUME II - NUMBER 9

September, 1947

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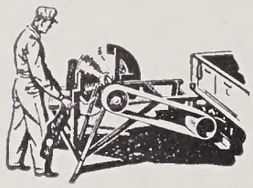

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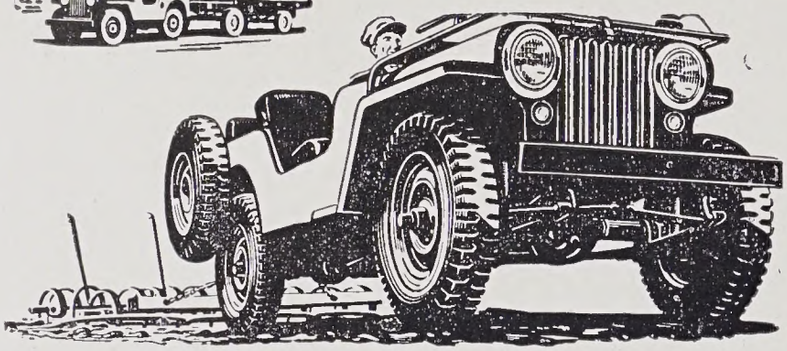

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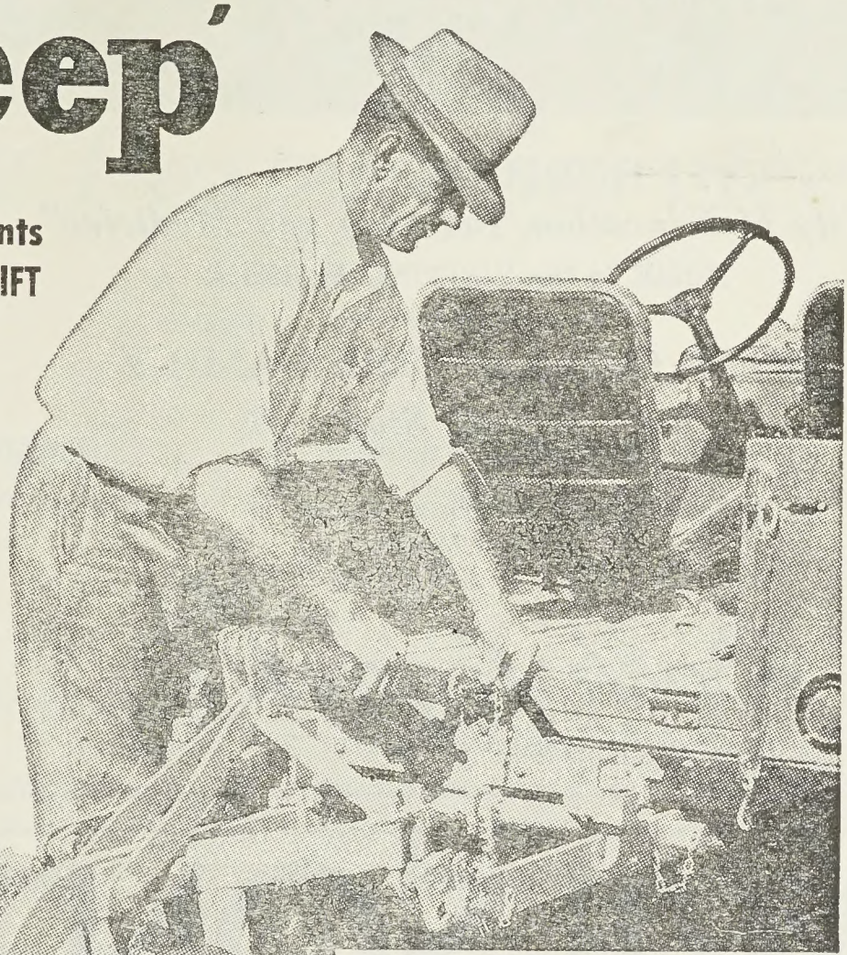
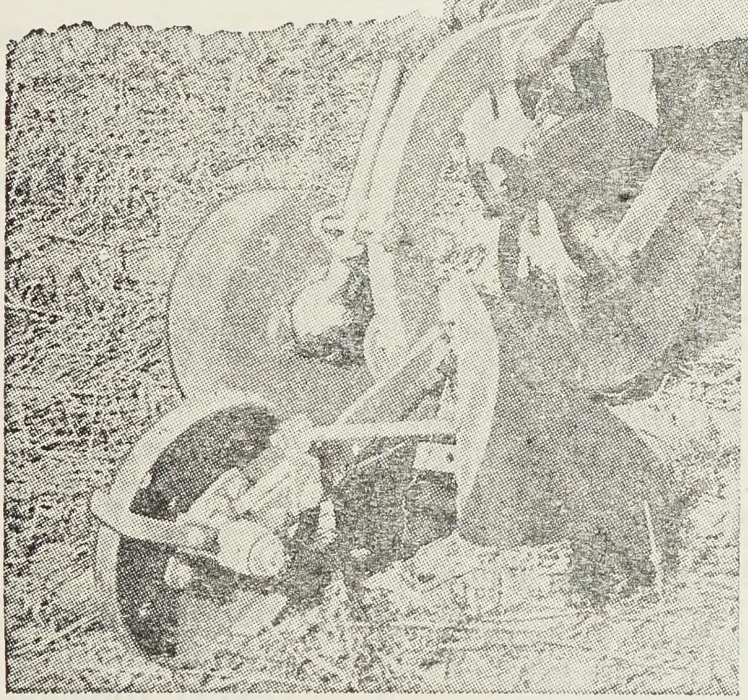
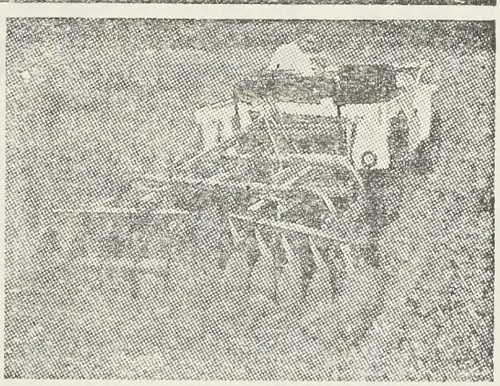
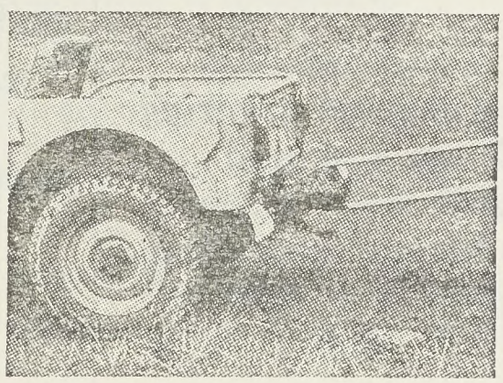






See the 4-wheel-drive "Jeep" at work pulling plows, discs and other implements.



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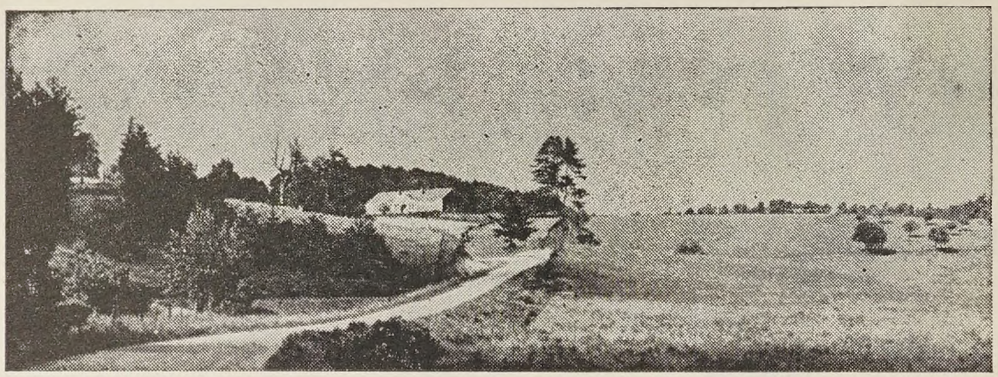

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OUR FRONT COVER

The future editor of THE CAROLINA FARMER, Eddie Nicholson, Jr., registers approval of our August issue, as he and his mother, Mrs. Lucile Nicholson, remove their favorite magazine from the mailbox.

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Reports from . . .

Our Nation's Capital

Fewer Counties Will Have Crop Insurance

Federal crop insurance in 1948 will be limited to fewer counties and placed on a more experimental basis than in the current crop year, in line with recently enacted amendments to the Federal Crop Insurance Act, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today.

Under Congressional amendments made recently to the Act, insurance in 1948 cannot be in effect in more than 200 counties for wheat, 56 for cotton, 50 each for flax and corn, and 35 for tobacco. The amendments also provide that two additional erops may be added to insurance program in 1948 and that not more than three crops may be added in any year thereafter. Each of these additional crops may be insured in not more than 20 counties.

The amendments provide that membership on the Federal Crop Insurance Board shall be expanded to include two persons experienced in the insurance business. These two, the Corporation Manager, and two other persons employed in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will comprise the Board.

"The reduction in the scope of operations for 1948 will make it possible for the Corporation to analyze more intensively the results of several plans of insurance and at the same time will reduce the liability of the Government during this experimental period," Gus F. Geissler, Manager of the Corporation, stated. "The amendments to the original erop act should make it possible to develop a sounder program and to put the Federal crop insurance program on a more businesslike basis."

Other provisions of the crop insurance program under the amended legislation follow:

In no case can insurance be provided in any county unless contracts cover at least 200 farms or one-third of the farms normally producing the insured crops . . . whichever number is smaller. Counties selected must be representative of areas where the commodity insured is normally produced, and the value of the crop insured must constitute a major part of the agricultural income in that county.

Crop insurance, as in the past, will be against loss from essentially all unavoidable production hazards. Coverage cannot exceed 75 per cent of the established average yield. If this generally exceeds the producer's investment in the crop, the Federal Crop Insurance Board must reduce the coverage to reflect more nearly the investment in the crop in any area.

The cash equivalent priee for premium payments may be established on the basis of parity or comparable prices for the insured commodities . . . or on the basis of an average market price. Indemnities will be paid on the same basis as premiums are eollected.

The amendments further provide that beginning with 1948 crops, the Board can insure not only producers but can reinsure private companies who are insuring producers under plans adapted to the erops. This is to encourage private companies to enter the all-risk crop insuranee field. Reinsurance for private companies is limited to contracts eovering farms in not more than 20 counties selected by the Board.

The amended Act does not affect any contracts covering 1947 erops. Contracts written to cover a crop in 1948 or any subsequent year in a county where insurance on the crop will be discontinued are terminated at the end of the 1947 crop year.

As of July 1, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation became an independent agency within the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Previously it was in the Production and Marketing Administration.

The job of selecting the counties throughout the Nation in which insuranee will be offered on the various commodities is now in progress within the Corporation and its field organization.

In 1947, eighth year of operation for the Corporation, over a half million farmers in 43 States have Federal crop insurance. Insurance is in force in 1,424 wheat counties, 658 cotton counties, and 232 flax counties. It is also in force on an experimental basis in 19 corn and 19 tobacco counties. These contracts represent a protection of approximately $500,000,000 based on current prices of insured eommodities. Actual indemnities for 1947 cannot be determined until after harvest, but in view of the fewer early loss elaims, general crop conditions and improvement in the programs, it is expected that total losses will be less than for the 1946 erop year. During 1946, favorable results were shown for wheat, corn and tobacco insurance programs, with premiums collected exceeding the indemnities paid out. Under the cotton and flax programs, indemnities were in excess of premiums. Excessive rains and heavy boll weevil infestation throughout a major portion of the cotton belt and drought in the South Plains area of Texas were chiefly responsible for the cotton losses.

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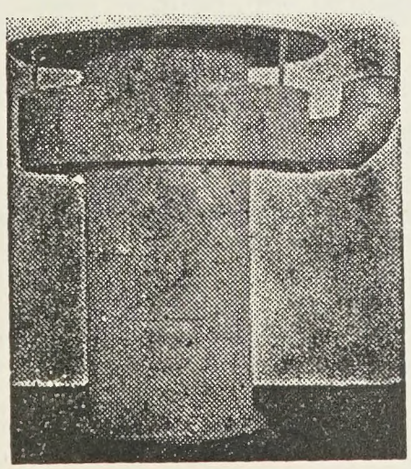

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by
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Head, Department of Animal Industry
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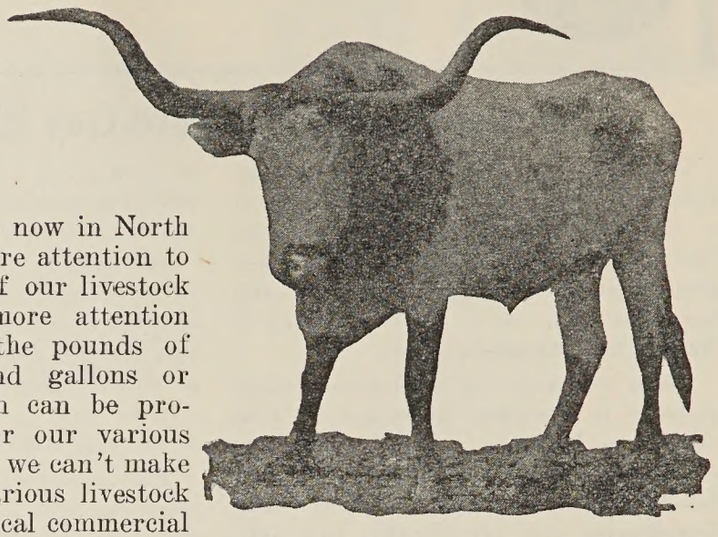
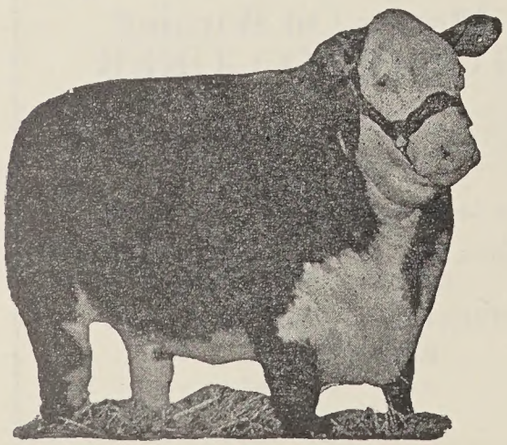


MUCH interest is being shown in North Carolina's growing livestock industry. Farmers and those engaged in other lines of business are coming to the realization that one of the State's greatest needs is a better balanced agriculture. No longer can we depend on a one or two crop system for our major agricultural economy. We need more livestock on our farms, to build up the productivity of our soils, provide a better income for our farm families, and to add more permanency and stability to our whole agricultural system.

But before we can hope to have a stable livestock industry, we must be sure that it is built on a safe and sound basis. Livestock farming must be encouraged only on farms where it will have an opportunity to succeed. This means where adequate feed can be produced, good management practices followed, and where markets are available. In other words, our livestock industry must be built on a sound business basis.

Much of our livestock growth during the past few years has come through the establishment of pure bred herds. That's fine, as far as it goes. We need more and better purebred livestock breeding establishments in North Carolina because without the purebread breeder little progress would be made in the improvement of quality in our farm animals.



What we need to do now in North Carolina is to give more attention to the commercial side of our livestock industry. That is, more attention should be given to the pounds of beef, pork, lamb, and gallons or pounds of milk which can be produced profitably under our various types of conditions. If we can't make a profit out of our various livestock enterprises on a practical commercial farm basis, then our livestock industry simply will not hold.

There are approximately one million acres of cleared land now lying idle in North Carolina — land on which taxes are paid but from which there is no income. Much of this land could be profitably used for commercial livestock production. Many of these acres properly treated could be made to grow good pasture and roughage for beef cattle, sheep or dairy cattle. There are hundreds of farmers in North Carolina specializing in certain cash crops who have on their farms land not suited for use in their cash crop system of farming, but which could be used to grow commercial beef cattle or sheep. In the eastern part of the State there are vast tracts of land that could be used in raising commercial beef cattle.

With our increased grain yields through hybrid corn, improved small grain varieties and better cultural practices, more feed will be available for finishing out more of our livestock before sending them through the trade channels. These increased supplies of local grown concentrates should stimulate a greater commercial swine industry in North Carolina. This should be especially true in the major corn belt of the State which is, of course, in the coastal plains area.

Regardless of how one may analyze the future trends in North Carolina's agriculture, livestock must, of necessity, play a vital part in our whole agricultural economy. Here in a section of the country where we have a long pasture season, available land, available markets, and relatively low overhead costs, we are afforded a unique opportunity to expand our livestock industry. But as we move forward, let us not forget the fact that this industry must be built on a sound, stable, commercial basis. Without this, North Carolina will never have a strong livestock industry.

What has been done in Texas can be done in North Carolina. Texas took longhorn females and with good purebred utility bulls became the leading producer of commercial beef cattle in the nation. North Carolina can take the best females available, and with good bulls do likewise. Our shortage of breeding stock in the state and strict importation laws and regulations to prevent the spread of disease make this course almost necessary.

Soft Corn Can Go To Silo

The prospect that 1947 may be a "soft corn year," with considerable corn failing to mature as a result of late planting and unfavorable weather in the early part of the season in the Corn Belt, lends interest to a section of the report of the Agricultural Experiment Station for 1946, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"The preparation of ear corn silage from immature, frost-damaged corn can be recommended," says the Office of Experiment Stations, "on the basis of experiments by the Iowa Station. Corn which contained from 26 to 34 per cent moisture in the kernels at the end of October in 1945 was cut and converted into a satisfactory silage by adding water to the ensiled material to bring the moisture content up to nearly 50 per cent. Such silage was efficiently utilized by using it as the main ration for feeder steers for a period of 113 days followed by a finishing period of 30 days on shelled corn and regular corn silage.

Farm Health Endangered By Unpasteurized Milk

By E. O. HERREID
University of Illinois

BRUCELLOSIS, commonly called undulant fever, is increasing in Illinois and throughout the Middle West. This disease can be contracted by farmers, their wives and children. No one is immune. People who live in small towns and on the farms can get it from drinking unpasteurized milk. People working in packing houses also get this disease, though there is no danger to those who eat beef and pork as the cooking process destroys the germ.

Brucellosis attacks both people and cattle. Animals are the source of infection for humans. In cattle it is often called Bang's disease. This disease was first discovered on the Isle of Malta. The organism was first found by a British surgeon, Dr. David Bruce, hence the name brucellosis. The germ was isolated from the blood of sick English soldiers and was traced to goats.

What can be done to prevent the spread of brucellosis through milk supplies? The answer is, pasteurize all milk and cream used on the farm. There are no laws which compel the pasteurization of dairy products which are used for human food on the farm. It is interesting to note that many states have passed laws requiring that all skim milk, buttermilk and whey brought back to the farm from creameries for livestock feed, must be pasteurized. The reason is to prevent the spread of disease to livestock.

Thus, progressive legislation has been passed to protect the health of our livestock, but we have neglected such legislation to protect the health of the farm families in this country. Our record to protect the milk supply of the small villages and towns is not one to be proud of.

In 1923, the U. S. Public Health Service with the cooperation of a representative from the dairy industry and the medical profession, established the standard milk ordinance. This ordinance is designed to protect milk supplies by establishing practical sanitary procedures for producing milk and which may be voluntarily adopted by any community.

Yet, after 24 years of existence, this ordinance has been accepted by only about 1,200 communities, which represent a population of about 27,000,000 people. About 1,200 more communities have adopted satisfactory regulation of their own design to protect their milk supplies. Thus we have approximately 2,500 American communities or only one in three having populations of 1,000 people with ordinances that insure a safe supply of milk. If all milk and cream were properly pasteurized there would be no brucellosis contracted from the consumption of dairy products.

Pasteurization has been objected to on the grounds that it destroys part of the food value of milk. The best evidence we have indicates that pasteurization does not in any way impair the food value of milk. A second objection is that pasteurization affects the natural flavor of milk. This is not true if the process is properly carried out. The correct procedure is to heat milk to 143 degrees F. and hold it at this temperature for 30 minutes with constant agitation during the heating and holding process. The temperature may be increased to 145-147 degrees without affecting the flavor significantly, but the milk must be agitated throughout the heating and holding process if it is pasteurized in one batch.

Milk Heated and Agitated

Temperatures of 145 degrees or above slightly decrease the cream volume. Indirect heating should be used, that is, the milk should be heated with hot water and agitated during the heating and holding process. A third objection frequently voiced against pasteurization is that it is too expensive. The cost to commercially pasteurize milk is about one cent per quart, which is certainly not exorbitant.

Brucellosis, as well as several other diseases, can be transmitted through raw milk supplies. Pasteurization, when carried out properly, destroys the germs which cause these diseases. It is the only effective measure known that will make milk safe for human consumption.

As has already been stated, pasteurization is not expensive. Satisfactory equipment is available for milk dealers in the smaller communities in this country.

Small Pasteurizers Available

Recently there have appeared on the market, several makes of pasteurizers which can be used in the home. Some of these home pasteurizers are operated on the same principles as commercial machines in which hot water heats the milk and a mechanical device agitates it.

Early in the development of commercial pasteurizers, gentle agitation was found to be essential to continuously move the milk away from the heating surfaces to heat all of it to the proper temperature. Also, indirect heating with water was found to be necessary in order to avoid overheating the milk and consequently impairing its flavor. This type of pasteurizer was approved by dairy scientists and health authorities more than 30 years ago as the most effective in destroying bacteria and in preserving the flavor and cream line of milk.

Heating milk directly on a stove or on an electric hot plate without agitation results in a heated flavor which is not palatable to some people.

"At the present time we know that there are three types of the organism which causes brucellosis: *Brucella abortus,* which infects cows; *Brucella suis,* which infects hogs; and *Brucella melitensis,* which infects goats. The three organisms are closely related and either one may infect the cow, the pig and the goat, and eventually infect humans.

"One can contract brucellosis by drinking raw milk from cows with Bang's disease. Packing house workers can get it by handling meat from diseased animals. However, careful surveys indicate that about half the causes of brucellosis can be traced to the consumption of raw milk and to dairy products made from raw milk and cream."

The Third Ingredient

By O. HENRY

From
OPTIONS
By O. Henry

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(Concluded from last issue)

"For the stew, of course—oh, I mean an onion."

Hetty took a pitcher and started to the sink at the end of the hall.

A young man came down the stairs from above just as she was opposite the lower step. He was decently dressed, but pale and haggard. His eyes were dull with the stress of some burden of physical or mental woe. In his hand he bore an onion—a pink, smooth, solid, shining onion, as large around as a 98c alarm clock.

Hetty stopped. So did the young man. There was something Joan of Arc-ish, Herculean, and Una-ish in the look and pose of the shop-lady—she had cast off the roles of Job and Little-Red-Riding-Hood. The young man stopped at the foot of the stairs and coughed distractedly. He felt marooned, held up, attacked, assailed, levied upon, sacked, assessed, panhandled, brow-beaten, though he knew not why. It was the look in Hetty's eyes that did it. In them he saw the Jolly Roger fly to the masthead and an able seaman with a dirk between his teeth scurry up the ratlines and nail it there. But as he did not know that the cargo he carried was the thing that had caused him to be so nearly blown out of the water with even a parley.

"Beg your pardon," said Hetty, as sweetly as her dilute acetic acid tones permitted, "but did you find that onion on the stairs? There was a hole in the paper bag; and I've just come out to look for it."

The young man coughed for half a minute. The interval may have given him the courage to defend his own property. Also, he clutched his pungent prize greedily, and, with a show of spirit, faced his grim waylayer.

"No," he said huskily, "I didn't find it on the stairs. It was given to me by Jack Bevens, on the top floor. If you don't believe it, ask him. I'll wait until you do."

"I know about Bevens," said Hetty, sourly. "He writes books and things up there for the paper-and-rags man. We can hear the postman guy him all over the house when he brings them thick envelopes back. Say—do you live in the Vallambrosa?"

"I do not," said the young man. "I come to see Bevens sometimes. He's my friend. I live two blocks west."

"What are you going to with the onion?—begging your pardon," said Hetty.

"I'm going to eat it."

"Raw?"

"Yes; as soon as I get home."

"Haven't you got anything else to eat with it?"

The young man considered briefly.

"No," he confessed. "There's not another scrap of anything in my diggins to eat. I think old Jack is pretty hard up for grub in his shack, too. He hated to give up the onion, but I worried him into parting with it."

"Man," said Hetty, fixing him with her world-sapient eyes, and laying a bony but impressive finger on his sleeve, "You've known trouble, too, haven't you?"

"Lots," said the onion owner, promptly. "But this onion is my own property, honestly come by. If you will excuse me, I must be going."

"Listen," said Hetty, paling a little with anxiety, "Raw onion is a mighty poor diet. And so is a beef-stew without one. Now if you're Jack Bevens' friend, I guess you're nearly right. There's a little lady—a friend of mine—in my room there at the end of the hall. Both of us are out of luck; and we had just potatoes and meat between us. They're stewing now. But it ain't got any soul. There's something lacking to it. There's certain things in life that are naturally intended to fit and belong together. One's pink cheesecloth and green roses, and one is ham and eggs, and one is Irish and trouble. And the other one is beef and potatoes with onions. And still another one is people who are up against it and other people in the same fix."

The young man went into a protracted paroxysm of coughing. With one hand he hugged his onion to his bosom.

"No doubt; no doubt," said he, at length. "But, as I said, I must be going because—"

Hetty clutched his sleeve firmly.

"Don't be a Dago, Little Brother. Don't eat raw onions. Chip it in toward the dinner and line yourself inside with the best stew you ever licked a spoon over. Must two ladies knock a young gentleman down and drag him inside for the honor of dining with 'em? No harm shall befall you, Little Brother. Loosen up and fall into line."

The young man's pale face relaxed into a grin.

"Believe I'll go you," he said, brightening. "If my onion is good as a credential, I'll accept the invitation gladly."

"It's as good as that, but better as seasoning," said Hetty. "You come and stand outside the door till I ask my lady friend if she has any objections. And don't run away with that letter of recommendation before I come out."

Hetty went into her room and closed the door. The young man waited outside.

"Cecilia, kid," said the shop-girl, oiling the sharp saw of her voice as well as she could, "there's an onion outside, with a young man attached. I've asked him in to dinner. You ain't going to kick, are you?"

"Oh, dear," said Cecilia, sitting up and patting her artistic hair. She cast a mournful glance at the ferry-boat poster on the wall.

"Nit," said Hetty. "IT ain't him. You're up against real life now. I believe you said your hero friend had money and automobiles. This is a poor skeezicks that's got nothing to eat but an onion. But he's easy-spoken and not a freshy. I imagine he's been a gentleman, he's so low down now. And we need the onion. Shall I bring him in? I'll guarantee his behavior."

"Hetty, dear," sighed Cecilia, "I'm so hungry. What difference does it make whether he's a prince or a burglar? I don't care. Bring him in if he's got anything to eat with him."

Hetty went back into the hall. The onion man was gone. Her heart missed a beat, and a gray look settled over her face except on her nose and cheek-bones. And then the tides of life flowed in again, for she saw him leaning out the front window

at the other end of the hall. She hurried there. He was shouting to someone below. The noise of the street overpowered the sound of her footsteps. She looked down over his shoulder, saw whom he was speaking to, and heard his words. He pulled himself in from the window-sill and saw her standing over him.

Hetty's eyes bored into him like two steel gimlets.

"Don't lie to me," she said calmly. "What were you going to do with that onion?"

The young man suppressed a cough and faced her resolutely. His manner was that of one who had been bearded sufficiently.

"I was going to eat it," said he, with emphatic slowness, "just as I told you before."

"And you have nothing else to eat at home?"

"Not a thing."

"What kind of work do you do?"

"I am not working at anything just now."

"Then why," said Hetty, with her voice set on its sharpest edge, "do you lean out of windows and give orders to chauffeurs in green automobiles in the street below?"

The young man flushed, and his dull eyes began to sparkle.

"Because, madam," said he, in accelerando tones, "I pay the chauffeur's wages and I own the automobile—and also this onion—this onion, madam."

He flourished the onion within an inch of Hetty's nose. The shop-lady did not retreat a hair's-breadth.

"Then why do you eat onions," she said, with biting contempt, "and nothing else?"

"I never said I did," retorted the young man, heatedly." I said I had nothing else to eat where I live. I am not a delicatessen storekeeper."

"Then why," pursued Hetty, inflexibly, "were you going to eat a raw onion?"

"My mother," said the young man, "always made me eat one for a cold. Pardon my referring to a physical infirmity; but you may have noticed that I have a very, very severe cold. I was going to eat the onion and go to bed. I wonder why I am standing here and apologizing to you for it."

"How did you catch the cold?" went on Hetty, suspiciously.

The young man seemed to have arrived at some extreme height of feeling. There were two modes of deseent open to him—a burst of rage or a surrender to the ridiculous. He chose wisely; and the empty hall echoed his hoarse laughter.

"You're a dandy," said he. "And I don't blame you for being careful. I don't mind telling you. I got wet. I was on a North River ferry a few days ago when a girl jumped overboard. Of course, I—"

Hetty extended her hand, interrupting his story.

"Give me the onion," she said.

The young man set his jaw a trifle harder.

"Give me the onion," she repeated.

He grinned, and laid it in her hand.

Then Hetty's infrequent, grim, melancholy smile showed itself. She took the young man's arm and pointed with her other hand to the door of her room.

"Little Brother," she said, "go in there. The little fool you fished out of the river is there waiting for you. Go on in. I'll give you three minutes before I come. Potatoes is in there, waiting. Go on in, onions."

After he had tapped at the door and entered, Hetty began to peel and wash the onion at the sink. She gave a gray look at the gray roofs outside and the smile on her face vanished by little jerks and twitches.

"But it's on us," she said, grimly, to herself, "It's us that furnished the beef."

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Out of the Depths: God's Answer

By BISHOP PAUL B. KERN

This sermon was preached on the "Church of the Air" radio program recently and is released by Methodist Information.

THE French artist, Millet, has left to immortality a painting which has been called the perfect picture. It depicts two French peasants, a man and his wife, working in a harvest field just as the shadows of evening fall over the landscape. In the distance is the little village toward which they will soon turn their weary footsteps; against the skyline can be seen the tower of a simple church, and the bells in the tower are ringing their call to evening prayer. The peasants have paused in the field and are standing with bowed heads as they offer their prayer to God. The picture reveals three of the great eternal, elemental facts of life — labor, love, and God. There are experiences like this which come to us with rare and beautiful meanings which suffuse all life with burning reality.

Religion Is Central

Religion is in the center of such experiences. For many people, misunderstanding its nature, it has no such richness and marvel. There are those for whom religion is only a partial and marginal experience in life. It is a social custom inherited from bygone days and generations; it is a belief tenaciously held; it is an act of worship shrouded in mystery; it is a social program responding to generous human impulses; it is an affiliation with an organization which carries a certain religious respectability. With these limited conceptions of religion Jesus takes issue. There is some truth in all of them, but they are fragmentary interpretations of the deeper realism that flows out of the Master's conception of what religion really means. To him religion was life, life filled with the sense of the divine, life lived in the fellowship of God, abundant life which eagerly awaits all those who hear his voice and do his commandments.

The Psalmist was right when he wrote, "Out of the depths have I cried unto Thee, O Lord." For him religion was the answer to the deepest need of the human heart, deep calling unto deep, and religion thus becomes the center and determinative experience of the human heart. It is God's answer to the hunger of the soul for himself. We do not originate or create these spiritual quests of the soul. God puts them into our hearts and we seek him just as the flower seeks the sun because its nature calls for sunlight. We are never more truly human than when, out of our humanness, we seek to lose ourselves in God. Thou hast made us for thyself and there is no other answer to the hungry-hearted search of our modern day for reality, for peace, for joy save as we find it in thy fellowship and in thy will.

What is it that we human beings want? Have you ever stopped to figure out what you want supremely? Surely it is not some material gift; it is not some outward condition of life. When we are our best selves we know it is rather a spiritual blessing we want, a glorious sense of being in tune with the infinite and having the deepest needs of our life met radiantly and completely in God. I am going to suggest three hungers of the human spirit which are elemental and universal and to which religion only is the answer. For religion is never incidental; it is always vital and central and inescapable.

Sense of Personal Value

The first of these is the desire for a sense of personal value. I want my life to amount to something. I want to be in the creative center of things. My ego demands a place in the universe. It is true that this impulse may be abortive and utterly selfish. Along this path have gone the dictators and tyrants of the generations, but such is the perversion of a fundamentally true instinct. I want to know that I have significance, that my personality has upon it the stamp of a divine Creator, that I am not merely compounded of chemical atoms, but that I am a soul touched with divine fire and with a rightful place in the universe of men and things. This is not egoism or selfishness. It is the rightful appraisal of my true nature. I am not made for trivialities but for infinitudes. I am not a pawn in the hands of fate; I am a child of God linked with a destiny greater than myself.

If I do not have this sense of value then life goes blind. I am overcome by a sense of futility. There is no meaning to existence. I am driftwood cast up by a restless sea of indifference; I have no worthy background and no future that is worth the struggle. It is only religion, and religion as interpreted by Christ, that lifts these human lives of ours into lasting significance, that gives order to life, that strengthens our hands in moments of discouragement and keeps us fighting on because we are, with his help, assured of the final outcome. We are children of God and it doth not yet appear what we shall be, but with him life grows and glows, and victory awaits those who live with him.

Sense of Victory and Power

There is another fundamental urge of the human spirit. It is the desire for a sense of victory and power in the presence of life's baffllements and defeats. The universe always appears inhospitable, it seems bent on defeating us, it lashes the human spirit, disaster crushes, pain and suffering seem to be our common lot. These are almost universal experiences. They await each of us along the trail of our years. There are three ways in which men may face life and its bitter and crushing load. They may

go down before it and be beaten and crushed; this is defeat. Or they may keep their chins up and stoically face the worst, asserting that their head is bloody but unbowed; this is stoicism. Or they may face life breast forward and be unafraid and snatch from disaster victory and from sorrow joy; this is Christianity. The history of man's spiritual struggles is replete with the epic story of those who have conquered by the sheer power of an indwelling Spirit that would not yield. Triumphantly they assert in the face of every overwhelming disaster the defiant words of the Letter to the Hebrews: "We are not the men to shrink back and be lost but to have faith and so win our souls."

Here is Paul in a Philippian jail chained to a soldier, dying in the filth and darkness of an unspeakable prison, but lifting his voice at midnight in song and counting himself privileged to suffer for the name of Jesus. Here is the Master himself facing the shadow of the cross which lay athwart his path. He is unafraid, no man can take his joy from him, he grasps the nettle, he turns the crucifixion into an hour of triumph. All this comes only to those who know the power of life that is the gift of God. Men do not conquer life on their own, but with God in Christ they are more than conquerors because the Strong Man is by their side and they cannot be defeated.

A Sure Word for the Future

The final aspiration of all men is for a sure word regarding the future. The wistful spirit of mankind, from the earliest days of recorded history, has peered into the future, seeking an answer to his quest for everlastingness and some definite assurance of life beyond the grave. The pyramids and hundreds of other tokens of primitive life reveal this universal longing.

Science has no answer, philosophy gives only a grand perhaps. Only in religion is the final word, and that world is only made possible to us through him who said, "If I live ye shall live also." Our hearts eagerly await the day when we shall again have with us those whom we have loved and lost awhile, when God shall make the circle of our earthly days complete in the heavenly light of his grace, when the last enemy shall be destroyed and we shall be forever with those who loved us and redeemed us. It is through his gospel that life and immortality have been brought to light.

Jesus knew and understood this yearning of our frail human lives for a sense of permanence in the universe of reality. He quiets the trembling hearts of his disciples: "Let not your heart be troubled." He assures them of a refuge from life's temporariness and insecurity: "In my Father's house are many mansions." He promises a personal interest in their future: "I go to prepare a place for you." He offers them comradeship with him through endless ages: "Where I am ye shall be also." He pledges his sacred honor to the integrity of his promise: "If it were not so I would have told you." As Livingstone said of another promise of Jesus: "That is the word of a gentleman and I can trust it." And so the deep hunger of these human hearts for eternity finds its answer in the depths of his love and all that we have hoped for and struggled so hard to achieve becomes possible through him who is the resurrection and the life. When we are united with Christ in God nothing can separate us from his love—"neither life nor death, nor things present nor things to come." The grave is conquered; love is triumphant; God has answered; death is swallowed up in victory.

God's Answer to Hungry Hearts

Religion is not thus some passing, fragmentary experience which is optional with humanity. It is God's answer to the hunger of our human hearts. It is he who has planted within us these glorious impulses and has created these deathless quests, and he and he alone has given the answer. The tragedy of our day is that to so many of our intelligent people life is poverty-stricken and unrewarding and deeply dissatisfying. These children of the world seek the answer to their spiritual hungers in all forms of psychiatry and astrology and not infrequently in medical quackery. The only answer to our modern quest for reality is in God. The only peace of mind which can come to this generation is that which comes when they cry out of the deep places of their human need and God answers them out of the plentitude of his grace. May I trust, this day, that you may find in Christ and his gospel the answer which you seek, and thus come with your tired and baffled life into the fullest and richest inheritance that belongs to the children of God.

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One of the Fastest Growing Bright Leaf Tobacco Markets in the State

Experienced Warehousemen . . .

Experienced warehousemen all, they ask only to be given the opportunity to prove their personal interest in the welfare of tobacco growers of Eastern Carolina.

Growth . . .

In the short period of two years, the Clinton tobacco market has gained the reputation as one of the fastest growing markets in the bright leaf tobacco belt.

THERE IS A REASON

It stands to reason that there must be a reason for this. And the answer lies in the combination of experienced warehousemen, courteousness and efficiency at all times, and personal, individual attention to the interests of each grower who brings his products to this market.

All Citizens Proud . . .

The people of Sampson and surrounding counties are proud of, and have high hopes for, the continued growth of the Clinton tobacco market.

The Farmers Market . . .

There is a market in their midst and they have joined hands with the group of warehousemen who feel it their duty to make the Clinton market truly a market for the farmer.

For Further Information, Write Executive Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Clinton, N. C.

Clinton Market Continues Rapid Expansion

CLINTON, August 19.—Amid predictions that the 1947 season will be the most successful in the history of the market, final preparations for the opening of the local market on August 25 are nearly completed.

Well over 300,000 square feet of floor space will be ready come opening day. Last year's available space has been bolstered by the construction of two new warehouses plus the addition of approximately 23,000 feet of space to warehouses which were in full operation last year.

This large amount of space is fully expected to meet the demands of tobacco growers of Sampson and surrounding counties who sold well over 13,000,000 pounds of weed here last year during the second season of operation.

The Clinton tobacco market is young in years, having been established in 1945. The beginning of the market was in answer to the need of Sampson farmers who produce over 25,000,000 pounds of tobacco yearly. It soon became apparent, however, that a good bit of the total poundage sold on the Clinton market would come from counties other than Sampson, and the enlargement of the amount of floor space available naturally followed.

The light offerings on the markets to the south of the Eastern belt during the first few days of operation are expected to result in a greater demand for floor space on the Clinton market and other markets in the Eastern belt. The fact that this season's crop is judged to be from two to three weeks late is also expected to be felt in the amount of tobacco which will be offered for sale beginning with the opening of the Eastern belt on August 25.

Approximately half of the estimated 25,000,000 pounds of tobacco in Sampson has already been harvested, according to the office of the County Agent. Thus by the time the market opens, the greater majority will have already been harvested. Consequently, with the prevailing prices, growers are expected to sell their product as they grade it and ready it for market. Indications are that the 1947 crop will compare favorably with the 1946 crop and this, coupled with the added floor space in Clinton, is due to be felt in the total amount of tobacco offered for sale here.

COURTHOUSE IN CLINTON . . . Clinton is a bustling town these days. High prices for farm produce have been the rule in this the county seat of Sampson.

Clinton last year sold 13,565,781 pounds during the season, a 21.5 per cent increase over 1945, and now ranks 25th among all markets in the bright leaf tobacco area. Clinton's better than 20 per cent increase in sales compared very favorably with the 15 and one-half per cent increase marked up by the bright leaf belts.

On hand this year will be the following warehousemen: Ennis Bass, T. M. Bass, T. K. Broadwell, W. J. Broadwell, Jr., Jack Calhoun, E. L. Dudley, Tom Smothers, Zack McWhorter, Dick Owen, Guy R. Ross, George Strickland and Charlie Warren.

Clinton has experienced rapid growth during the past decade. This is attributed for the most part to the location

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CLINTON, N. C.

of the town, the increased value of farm products, the establishment of the rapidly expanding tobacco market, the enlarged produce auction center, and a solid foundation of small but very important industries which utilize the natural resources of Sampson County.

Above is an interior view of Powell's new shoe store in Clinton, which opened on July 31. The co-owners of this modern store are Mr. I. Arthur Peterson and Mr. Robert R. Powell, both well known in Clinton.

Included among the features of a planned program of expansion for the town is a produce market which will be large enough to handle the large volume of truck crops, cotton and livestock produced in the county annually. The produce market was operated very successfully during 1947 by the Clinton Junior Chamber of Commerce. And plans are already being made to move the auction center to a permanent location and to expand the center into the most modern establishment of its kind in the state if not the nation.

The volume of variety produce grown in Sampson makes Clinton the natural spot for the steady and rapid development of a modern market.

A Chamber of Commerce has recently been organized in the town and this organization, together with the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the town's governing body, is coordinating efforts toward the development of Clinton into the place it should occupy in Eastern North Carolina by virtue of its location in the heart of a rich agricultural area.

Clinton Tobacco Market Sets Goal for Season

With well over half of the tobacco in Sampson and bordering counties already harvested, prospects for the continued success of the Clinton tobacco market are considered bright this year.

This market, the only one in Sampson County, which annually produces 25 million pounds of tobacco, began operation in 1945 with sales of 11,152,553 pounds. During 1946, the Clinton market sold 13,565,781 pounds and jumped to 24th place among markets in the entire bright leaf tobacco area.

The goal this year is 15 million pounds, but this figure may go higher in view of the light early day sales on the South Carolina Border belt.

It is expected that five warehouses will operate here this season, with well over 300,000 square feet of floor space available. Two new warehouses have been erected since the end of last season, and additions have been made to two other warehouses.

Warehousemen due to operate this season on the Clinton market are Charlie Warren, Dick Owen, T. K. and W. J. Broadwell, Jr., E. L. Dudley, Jack Calhoun, Tom Smothers, Guy R. Ross, Taft Bass, Z. D. McWhorter, Ennis Bass, and George Strickland.

The fact that Clinton is located in the geographical center of Sampson County, together with the fact that it is the county seat and also the largest town in the largest county in the state is expected to do much to push total sales figures well above the figures of previous years.

MR. EARL HOWARD

Executive Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and Supervisor of the Tobacco Market are but two of the many duties assumed by Mr. Howard recently. He brings to one of Eastern North Carolina's fastest growing towns a wealth of new ideas and energy, and through his efforts, a larger, more diversified agricultural and industrial center is sure to develop.

Clinton's Only Exclusive Shoe Store

Roblee Shoes for Men
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Mr. Farmer, rest assured that your tobacco will always be handled in a way which will benefit you. See for yourself why the Clinton market has such a solid reputation. Make Clinton your selling headquarters for 1947 and the seasons ahead.

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With 62,000 Feet of Floor Space

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Lisbon Street Extension
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Farm Bureau . . .

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

'Sustained Agriculture'

By R. FLAKE SHAW

Southern States must have a "sustained agriculture" if it hopes to survive as a progressive unit of our democratic nation, and a sound price support program is absolutely necessary for that type of farm economy.

Farmers should learn more about their problems and explain them to the consumer public. A lot of people are confused about price supports to the point where they think they cause food prices to rise, but the truth of the matter is price supports actually have held food prices from skyrocketing far beyond the present level.

This is just one example of misinformation that can be corrected with your help. Another false impression you can overcome through a good farm public relations program concerns the current price of food and its relation to production costs as compared with prices and costs of previous periods.

During the war the family food bill was low—7 percent below the pre-war level when considered as a percentage of family income. Now that food prices have

(Continued on Page 31)

LEGGETT'S *and* OXFORD
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Grange Gleanings . . .

Grange Youth Camp

Not least of Grange contributions to good rural living in recent years is the establishment of a summer youth Camp. The camp is for Grange Youth exclusively and in all cases draw widely from the different sections of the state. The 1947 Camp was held at Camp Tom Browne, Barnardsville, N. C., with representatives from around 15 counties present.

Dr. E. W. Sheets, Washington, D. C., spoke daily on Rural Leadership. Demonstrations designed to encourage youthful leaders were presented during the classes. Mrs. A. Crouse Jones, Winston-Salem, N. C., taught the Arts and Crafts Class composed of girls. Attractive luncheon sets and curtains were designed and hand painted. B. L. Angell, Winston-Salem, N. C., taught a class on Shopwork. He demonstrated the value of a farm shop and explained the essential steps in establishing a shop.

A Recreational program featuring softball, volley ball, swimming and horse shoe pitching was an important part of the Camp.

Highlighting the camp was the selection of the 1947 Camp King and Queen. Edith Marie Ferguson, Ferguson, N. C. was elected Queen and Burl Dan Angell, Wintson-Salem, N. C. the King. Their attendants were: R. S. (Sonny) Davis, Randleman, N. C.; LaRue Johnson, Randleman, N. C.; Jean Davis, Randleman, N. C.; Richard Earle Johnson, Randleman, N. C.; Ann Trogdon, Randleman, N. C.; Sidney Swiggett, Greensboro,

Mrs. Harry B. Caldwell, North Carolina Grange Master, discusses the Southern Agricultural program with Cedric Gran, (left) of the American Plant Food Council, and L. M. Walker (right), Virginia Commissioner of Agriculture, while attending a recent meeting at Hot Springs, Virginia.

N. C.; Marjorie Bishop, Ferguson, N. C.; Ray A. Cline, Concord, N. C.

USDA estimates that egg producers will receive substantially higher prices in the second half of 1947 than in the same period of 1946.

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.. The Carolina Homemaker ..

Grocery Facts

TO EACH HIS OWN

Good women shoppers know that there is a technique in selecting the food for tasty meals to please their families. It might surprise some men to know that a good woman shopper has on hand as many as three of four different kinds of one food, peaches for example—all selected for use. For a peach shortcake perhaps she may use frozen peaches. For a fruit salad she may choose her favorite brand of smooth, evenly formed peaches. For a simple dessert, "just a dish of peaches," she may select yet another type, the "Raggedy Ann" variety, which are less perfect in form, but to some people more flavorful.

There are a great many food processors, each with special skills and different methods of processing. If it is a fruit product, peaches for instance, each processor selects peaches from specific orchards, preparing them according to his own distinctive method. Once a method is perfected, controls are established to insure uniform quality. But no progressive food processor rests at that. Continuous research is maintained "to find a better way" to improve the product. And with each year's pack, every alert food processor competes with the others for consumer favor. In competing, he constantly strives for improvement—and this competition is one of the values to the public of our industrial system.

MORE GELATINE IN VIEW

Good news for the homemaker who has felt lost without a handy package of gelatine ready to combine with a limitless variety of foods is the information that gelatine products are making a steady return. This is the first summer since the war, gelatine manufacturers report, that they've been able to swing into quantity production. One company expects to make more gelatine products in the latter part of the year than in any comparable period, including 1941, the peak pre-war production year.

However, it may still take early bird shopping to get these products, for some time is required to catch up with demand and regulate supplies to every store throughout the country. So, today more than ever, each gelatine dish will be a special treat and homemakers are enjoying old favorite recipes and finding new ones.

WANT TO BE A SALAD EXPERT?

Salad-making is one type of food preparation that calls for imagination—the more the better. Once the basic principles of salad making have been learned, one can close the cookbook and give her imagination free rein.

Fresh greens, and fresh fruits and vegetables, taken in any variety, seasoned and tossed into a bowl can be made to taste "different" from time to time with a variety of prepared salad dressings on hand. Manufacturers of salad dressing take great pains in developing distinctive flavors to meet the continuous desire of the American people for something "different."

You may, of course, prefer to mix your own dressings, using the interesting and flavorful herbs and spices put up in airtight cans. For those who have not developed the art of using herbs and spices and learned which herbs and spices go together and which foods best, there is fun in store. Interesting books written by experienced cooks will lead the way—and then you're on your own to experiment. Quite an interesting and useful hobby for the homemaker.

CANNING IN THE BILLIONS

It's vegetable and fruit-picking time—the season of the year when some of the largest canners are swinging into their heaviest work. For many of them this seems to be the first truly normal post-war year. They are putting into operation some of the results of research developed during the war, which means more and better canned foods for the American consumer.

Canning is a 28 billion dollar business, one that employs at the season's peak, in addition to regular full-time employees, some 350,000 farm laborers, housewives and students. These workers produce, harvest, and pack a yearly average of 12 to 13 billion cans of food, six billion of which are vegetables, three billion milk products, and two billion fruit. To process the vegetables, which make up half of the total pack, the canners rely on 300,000 farmers to supply the "raw material." Altogether that involves a large number of people in every section of the country working along the Life Line of America, the long line of essential processes that move food from farm to table.

HINTS TO HOMEMAKERS

By Verna Stanton

For the sake of your refrigerator and the foods stored in it, watch the frost line carefully in summer and defrost before the accumulation is a quarter of an inch thick, household management specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture remind owners of electric or automatic refrigerators.

Thick frost slows down the cooling of foods and may send the temperature of the food-storage compartment up even though the refrigerating system is working harder than it does normally.

Before defrosting, remove the freezer trays to hasten the process. And be sure the drip trap is empty and in place to catch the water as the frost melts. If the manufacturer recommends it, defrosting can be speeded up by keeping the trays filled with hot water while the control is set at "defrost" or "off." This hot-water defrosting is helpful to some refrigerators, though not to all. Check the direction booklet that comes with the refrigerator or check with the manufacturer before using hot water.

Never use anything sharp or chip frost from the evaporator or to loosen ice-cube trays, because this may injure the coils that hold the freezing fluid.

* * *

Warm water is best to dampen garments for ironing, as it penetrates the fabric quicker. Use a perforated bottle cap or something that will spray the water evenly. Fold the articles carefully, with hems and double thicknesses turned inside. Cover with a heavy towel or cotton sheet blanket to prevent drying out. Dampened clothes should stand a half hour before ironing so the moisture penetrates evenly. If the air is cool and dry, dampened clothes can be left overnight. If it's hot and humid, iron within an hour or two, or mildew may develop.

* * *

Baking soda can be of big help for many little cleaning jobs around the kitchen. It may be used as a gentle scourer for stains on china, pottery, glass or cooking utensils of enamelware or glass that would be scratched by rougher scouring materials. For example, tea or coffee stains on china cups may be removed by rubbing with a damp cloth dipped in soda. However, soda should not be rubbed on gilt decorations on china.

Soda also helps soften food that has scorched on enamelware or glass. Fill

the scorched utensil with water, add a teaspoon of soda, and allow it to soak an hour or so. Then heat the water gradually on the stove, lossening the burned food with a wooden spoon.

Washing in soda and water has long been known to housewives as a good way to "keep things sweet." It is recommended for washing the refrigerator, or rinsing out vacuum bottles.

Finally, soda can be used in brightening silver. For the fast electrolytic cleaning method, an aluminum kettle is filled with water containing salt and soda—one teaspoon each to a quart of water. The water is brought to a boil, the silver laid in and the boiling continued for just two or three minutes. Then the silver is removed and washed.

Many housewives keep an aluminum cup of hot water containing soda beside the dishpan when doing breakfast dishes. Into this cup go soup spoons or forks discolored by breakfast eggs. By the time the dishes are done, the silver is bright again.

* * *

Frequent brushing of screens and sills can save the housewife much time and labor in window washing. In summertime screens catch dust, dirt and small insects which are easily brushed off. If left on, rain and wind will beat much of this soil onto the glass panes.

Correction, Please

In our August issue, under "Real Palmetto Peaches" we stated that "last year South Carolina produced 9,396 carlots of peaches—over 2,000 carlots ahead of the next largest peach-producing state."

The Crop Reporting Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which is the authoritative source of information relating to crop production, reported that in 1946 California produced 37,086,000 bushels and South Carolina produced 5,994,000 bushels. The production in South Carolina was less than one-sixth of that in California.

South Carolina shipped more cars by rail than did California, but there is no relationship between the volume that moved by rail and the volume produced.

Thanks to Randal B. Etheridge, Chief Division of Markets, for bringing this error to our attention.

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Farm Program From Burlington Radio Station WFNS

When WFNS started broadcasting in February of 1946 there was one important phase of programming that the station wanted to be certain to do justice to. That was farm service broadcasts. As a result the station started by airing a fifteen-minute program daily, using information for the rural audience only. The broadcast was scheduled in the noon hour to reach the farmer when he was in for dinner and would have time to listen to the broadcast and make use of the information.

Today that farm program is broadcast every Monday through Friday from 12:45-1:00 P.M. It contains the North Carolina farm news from the wires of United Press, the State Agricultural Extension Service, crop and market reports pertaining to local listeners and the tobacco market reports in season, beginning with the Georgia markets at the present time and covering other tobacco markets as the season moves north.

In order to see that the farm news was handled satisfactorily by one person, it was turned over to John Mauti. John is the sign-on man for the station and sees that the early listeners are well taken care of from six to 7:15 A.M. In addition to the farm news and early morning program, John handles a recorded Hillbilly Parade every afternoon at 1:30 and emcees the Saturday afternoon Jamboree over WFNS.

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SALES SERVICE

First Flue-Cured Cooperative Warehouse Opened in Wendell

By J. E. NICHOLSON

FARMERS of Johnston, Franklin, Nash, Wilson, and eastern Wake counties have opened North Carolina's first cooperative warehouse in Wendell, North Carolina. Owned and operated by the growers it serves, this flue-cured tobacco warehouse opened with the Eastern belt on August 25.

The establishment of this new enterprise was made possible largely through the efforts of Mr. W. P. Hedrick, tobacco specialist with the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, and his associates. Mr. Hedrick, who is also Executive Secretary of the North Carolina Tobacco Advisory Council, worked with the farmers in organizing the enterprise.

More than 220 tobacco growers have purchased stock in the new corporation, to be known as Producers Cooperate Association, Inc. A large warehouse in Wendell, formerly known as Vann's Warehouse, containing over 31,000 square feet of floor space, was purchased from Mr. John Bernard of Greenville, Tenn.

Ronald Hocutt, state representative from Johnston County and a tobacco grower, is president of the corporation. Other officials of the new enterprise are Henry Congleton of Johnston County, first vice-president; Charlie Martin of Eagle Rock, Wake County, second vice-president; W. B. Castleberry of Johnston County, secretary; and M. C. Todd of Wendell, treasurer.

On the board of directors are Hoyt Nichols of Rock Ridge, Wilson County; Pureell Narron and Carl Narron, both of Johnston County; and S. D. Stallings of Pilot, Franklin County.

Authorized capital stock of the corporation is set at $200,000 and is in two issues—preferred and common. The more than 220 growers who have subscribed have purchased from $5 to $1,000 worth of stock. Most of them subscribed for from $100 to $250 worth.

Holders of preferred stock will draw interest up to six per cent on their investments, and all other profits of the cooperative will be returned to those actually selling their tobacco in the corporation's warehouse. All farmers are welcome to sell their tobacco at the warehouse, whether a stockholder or not. Stockholders, however, have the advantage of sharing in the returns after expenses are paid.

Only tobacco growers are eligible to buy common stock and very few preferred stockholders are not actual tobacco farmers.

Only men with wide experience in the warehouse business will be selected to serve the farmers who sell their tobacco in the cooperative's warehouse. Fred Richardson of Pine Ridge, Franklin County, has been engaged as bookkeeper. He has over 20 years experience in this field.

The idea of operating cooperative warehouses is not new. It has proved very successful in other belts. Western North Carolina's burley market at Asheville has had cooperative warehouses for years, and the operation has been highly successful. Virginia's dark-fired tobacco growers own and operate six such warehouses under a similar plan, and Kentucky's burley growers operate 15 cooperative warehouses. There are also a few cooperative warehouses in the Georgia area.

Mr. Hocutt, president of the organization, points out that farmer ownership is a step forward in tobacco growers having a voice in the disposition of their most important money crop.

SCIENCE AND TOBACCO IN FRANKLIN COUNTY

By WALTER FULLER, County Agent

THE 1947 tobacco crop of Franklin County, while by no means the heaviest crop that we have grown, promises to yield a cigarette quality of tobacco much in demand at the present time. During June and early July the crop was late, under growth, and irregular, but as is quite often true, the crop grew, developed and improved considerably during latter July and on August 1, the County's approximately 19,500-acre tobacco crop promises to yield very nearly a ten-year average crop.

During the last number of years, tobacco growers and tobacco interest have tended more and more to look after the affairs of their own business, as exemplified by more thought and funds being devoted to science and research in the field of production, the Tobacco Stabilization Corporation, and the new organization recently formed for the purpose of stimulating, expanding, and encouraging export sale and trade of flue-cured tobacco, "Tobacco Associates."

The result of scientific research has contributed much to the well being of tobacco producers of Franklin County. Prior to 1944, the spread of the tobacco disease, Granville Wilt, was a major problem of considerable concern in Franklin County. As a result of scientific study and research at the Oxford Tobacco Experiment Station, involving over one thousand varieties of tobacco from all over the world, a plant was released in 1945 which has shown approximately 90 per cent resistance to the dreaded disease, Granville Wilt. This plant, which is the direct result of science and research, is and will continue to be worth millions of dollars per year to tobacco growers throughout Eastern North Carolina.

The ill effects of Black Shank, another tobacco disease, has been largely overcome as a result of plant breeding and scientific research, and here again the Oxford Tobacco Experiment Station has made a lasting contribution to all tobacco growers through its development of a Black Shank Resistant variety.

Blue Mold or Downey Mildew which attacks young plants before transplanting has been a problem of considerable concern to both tobacco producers and research heads alike. As a result of continued study and experimentation a chemical has been found which, if used correctly, very nearly insures control of this disease.

As a result of scientific and commercial study, a change is occurring in the method of supplying heat for Franklin County's approximately 5,000 curing barns. Oil burners are rapidly replacing wood furnaces as a means of supplying heat. This year in Franklin County, oil dealers advise that they are supplying oil for approximately 1,500 tobacco oil curers. At nearby Oxford, Tobacco Research heads are seeking new, quicker and more efficient means and methods of curing the golden leaf.

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Win the Peace With Food

By GEORGE R. ROSS
Marketing Specialist
N. C. Department of Agriculture

THREE or more years ago we were interested in daily releases that told us how much dynamite had gone to Europe to win the war.

On the 4th of July this year, our Government reported to us how much food we had shipped to Europe in the last year to help win the peace.

Eighteen and one-half million long tons (23,000,000 tons in our trade), mostly wheat and other grains, made up these shipments to Europe and the Far East and other countries to enable all of the people of those war-torn areas to get a new lease on life.

From the Committee on World Food Programs we get the following data:

"Food grain, because it is easily shipped and stored and because it has high food value in relation to cost, was the backbone of the 1946-47 export program as it was a year ago. Cereals, including rice, made up slightly more than 15 million long tons of the total shipments. Wheat, and flour in wheat equivalent, accounted for 10½ million tons (about 393 million bushels — including 6½ million bushels of Canadian wheat milled in bond). Corn, oats, barley, rye and grain sorghums totaled nearly four million tons (about 170 million bushels). This brought the total for grain, other than rice, to about 563 million bushels. Rice shipments amounted to 7,855,000 hundred-pound bags, the equivalent of over one-half million tons of rough rice.

"Other shipments included: dairy products, 493,000 long tons; fats and oils, 233,000; meat, 224,000; other foods, including dry beans and peas, eggs, fish, sugar, potatoes, vegetables, fruits and nuts, nearly 2½ million tons."

To the United Kingdom, France, Italy, French North Africa, Belgium, the Netherlands, and other European countries went more tons of food than were shipped into the occupied territory of the American and British military forces. To the Far East, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, China and the East Indies large shipments were distributed.

Again quoting the Committee on World Food Programs:

"A general breakdown of the areas of destination, by quantities of United States food received in each area, will show the seope of the export operation: Zones occupied by the American and British military forces in Europe received 3,481,000 long tons; the United Kingdom, 1,652,000; Italy, 1,349,000; France and French North Africa, 771,000; Belgium, 614,000; Netherlands, 600,000; and all other European countries combined, 1,248,000 tons. In the Far East, Japan and Korea received 1,642,000 long tons under the American military feeding program. India received 1,003,000; the Philippines, 523,000; China, 238,000; and the Netherlands East Indies, 102,000 tons. The Latin American republics received 2,232,000, and other countries, 1,454,000 tons."

In 1946, Canada and the United States produced their greatest wheat crop up to that time. The crop of this year promises to be even greater. The outlook is not so promising for corn and some other crops, but it is remarkable that during the past year we have been so abundantly supplied with food at home when at the same time our exports were the greatest ever.

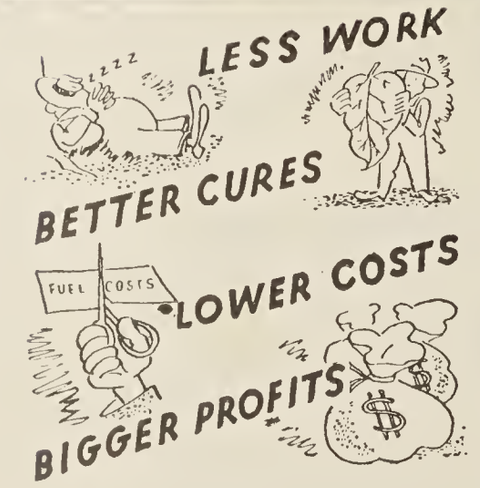
Our people have consumed more food than in average years and considerably above the pre-war average. We have found during the war years of high wages that our people eat more meats and more fruits and vegetables and less beans and potatoes.

Many of the people in Europe will be "living at home" again when they get normal crops of grains and potatoes. The weather and the supply of seed, fertilizer, tools, and work stock will determine largely when all of Europe will be able to feed their own; but I guess that it will be another two years.

Most of America has enjoyed at least seven or eight years of good crops, and according to the law of averages, we cannot expect to be continually blessed with such great harvests. I do not know how these shipments are financed, what goods and money we receive in exchange, but I do know that it has made for prosperity on the farms at home. The man in the country, for the second time in my lifetime, has received his full share of the dollar; and, of course, the dollar is spent in the town, and that has contributed very largely, along with the manufacturers' payrolls, to the prosperity of industrial and commercial areas.

We must be smart enough to combine the history of old-fashioned barter and exchange with the new methods and practices of distribution and so organize our surpluses in the future to move them by reciprocal trade agreements, which are just plain barter and exchange, into distant areas and prove that food will win the peace just as truly as it has won the war.

TOBACCO GROWERS



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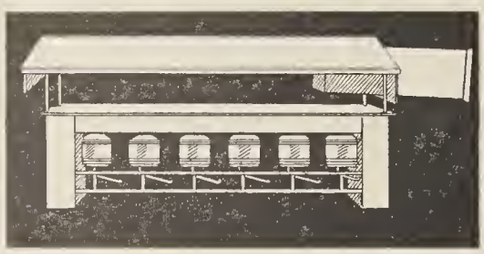

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THE CAROLINAS SWEET POTATO COUNCIL REPORTS

Sweet Potato Price Support Program Announced

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced its program to support the price of the 1947 sweet potato crop from September 1, 1947, to April 30, 1948.

Major difference in the 1947 support program and the programs in effect the last three years is that commodity loans will not be used as a method of support nor will loans be available. If price support operations become necessary, support will be accomplished through purchases, or by diversion to other than normal channels, including industrial or livestock feed outlets. After November 15, 1947, the Department may limit the rate of deliveries by time periods.

Purchases will be made from growers, their authorized agents, and dealers who are certified as having agreed to pay growers not less than the applicable support prices or their equivalent for all sweet potatoes purchased and are licensed under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act.

Prices announced are for U. S. Extra No. 1 and U. S. No. 1 grades, packed in specified containers, loaded f.o.b. carrier at shipping point in carlots or trucklots. If need for support of U. S. No. 2's develops in any area, support prices, terms, and conditions for them will be announced at that time.

In any area where a quarantine is imposed, price support will cease 15 days prior to the date the quarantine is to become effective.

SCHEDULE OF SUPPORT PRICES FOR SWEET POTATOES* PRODUCED IN 1947
For the Pediod September 1, 1947, Through April 30, 1948

Grade	Sept. 1 - Nov. 15 per bushel**	Nov. 16 - Dec. 31 per bushel**	Jan. 1 - April 30 per bushel**
U. S. Extra No. 1	$1.75	$2.00	$2.25
U. S. No. 1	1.50	1.90	2.15

* Includes sweet potatoes of the Porto Rico, Jersey, Nancy Hall, Golden Triumph, and other varieties of similar characteristics. For other varieties the purchase price will be 30 cents per bushel less.

** Sweet potatoes must be packed in standard crates, bushel hampers and bushel baskets f.o.b. cars or trucks in carlots or trucklots. At the option of the Department, deliveries of sweet potatoes may be made in bulk or some other stage of preparation, in which case the purchase prices will be less than the prices specified above by the value of the marketing services not performed, as determined by the Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration.

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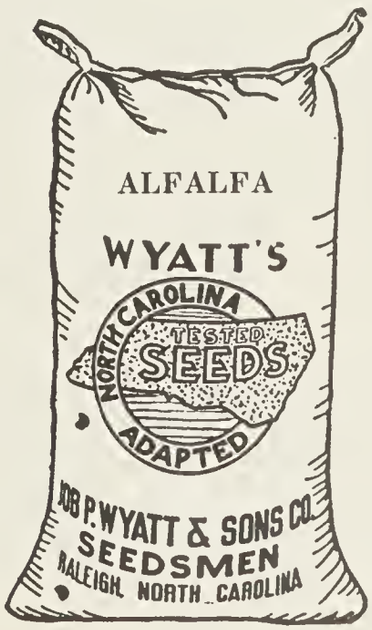

Pig Club Shows and Sales

Just because we haven't been hearing much the last few years about pig clubs like we have about beef calf clubs doesn't mean that they are not important. Not many years ago boys and girls in pig club work were making outstanding contributions at our State and County fair livestock shows. The names of Peele, Galloway and Procter are still fresh in our minds as frequent winners in stiff competition of open classes as well as among club members. As soon as conditions get back to normal your boys and girls will again be playing an important part in our great livestock enterprise.

Through pig club work the members should learn the better methods and approved practices. In it they will find the pride of ownership and if properly conducted a reasonable profit. This work is conducted in our State for the purpose of giving farm boys and girls an opportunity to learn how to feed and manage hogs for a profit. Their success in this respect will be largely determined by their interest, their attention to details, and their willingness to follow the suggestions of their project leader. Your County Agents, Teachers of Vocational Agriculture, Livestock Specialists and *livestock markets* will be glad to lend a helping hand in this most worthwhile venture.

We recommend that pig club work be selected only by those club members who can secure good type, thrifty animals and the necessary pasture, feed and equipment. Those who select this project and follow the proper instructions through to completion, using thrifty animals of good type, and practice the proper methods of sanitation, feeding, breeding, housing and management should receive a fair return for their labor. In addition they will certainly develope their knowledge of practical swine production.

The North Carolina Extension Service Swine Production Manual for 4-H Club Members, Club Series No. 4, 1945 lists the following factors as largely determining the profits made on a pig club project:

"1. The type and quality of animals selected and produced.

2. The cost of producing home grown feeds.

3. Proper methods of sanitation, feeding, housing and management.

4. The number of pigs farrowed and raised.

5. The thoroughness of the work done by the club members."

They state their objections as:

"1. To teach club members through practical experience the methods used in successful swine production.

2. To produce a 200 pound hog at six months of age or earlier.

3. To illustrate the value of sanitation in controlling internal parasites.

4. To interest more club members in the production of thrifty pigs of the desired type and quality."

Just as with adult breeders the club member is advised to select medium type animals with strong arched back wide loins, deep smooth sides, well rounded hams, straight legs, and strong short pasterns. If the pigs selected are to be used for breeding they should be from large litters, farrowed by good sows and sired by good boars.

The main item of feed required is corn or ground small grains, but sufficient protien supplement (tankage or fish meal and cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal or peanut oil meal) to properly balance the ration is necessary. In addition good pasture such as small grain, lespedeza, soybean or alfalfa should be provided. Minerals, water and proper equipment must not be overlooked. Then keep an accurate record so that you will know the true picture of your results. Last but not least when you show your animals, be a good sport, win or loose. Remember much of the future of our swine industry depends on our present boy and girl pig club members.

EDITOR'S NOTE — This is the eighth in a series of articles on livestock furnished by Lancaster's Stockyards, Rocky Mount, N. C.

WHAT DETERMINES THE COST OF WEANED PIGS?

In these times of increased demands for meat and scarce and high-priced feeds, don't you think it is worthwhile to give some thought to the factors that determine the cost of pigs at weaning? Swine men agree that the most critical period in a pig's life is during the sucking period. Indeed during this period the profit or loss of the venture frequently hangs in the balance.

Carefully controlled and detailed tests by our leading experiment stations have brought out some interesting and worthwhile information on the most important factors that determine the cost of pigs at weaning time.

Number of Pigs per Litter:

In general the average weight per pig at weaning time decreases as the number in the litter increases but the cost per pig goes the other way. In other words, in litters ranging in numbers from three

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to ten pigs per litter, the cost per pig was less with the large groups although the individual weights per pig were greater in the smaller litters. Likewise the cost per pound decreased as the number in the litter increased, but the decrease was less rapid when there were five or more pigs in the litter. In one test with 244 litters at the North Carolina Station, the average weight per pig ranged from 27 to 33 pounds, the cost per pig from $3.59 to $11.45 and the cost per pound from 14 cents to 35 cents. Of course these were conducted when feed prices, labor, and equipment were cheaper than at the present time.

From these results it is very evident that there is a distinct relation between the number of pigs weaned per litter and the weight per pig, cost per pig, and cost per pound. The extra time and expense involved in raising more pigs per sow is therefore well spent.

Fall and Spring Pigs:

Spring pigs were slightly heavier when weaned than fall pigs but the latter were about thirty cents cheaper per pig and the size of the litters was a little greater. The cost per pound was identical. These comparable results could not have been obtained, however, without the use of good winter pastures like we have been recommending.

Sows that decreased in weight, while suckling, weaned larger and heavier litters that were decidely cheaper per pig and per pound than sows that gained during the same period. All sows were full fed during the latter five weeks of the suckling period. The more favorable results obtained from the sows that decreased in weight was probably due to the good milkers losing in weight during the suckling period.

Age of Sow:

In comparison of sows from their first to eighth litter, it was shown that gilts do not farrow or raise as large litters as mature sows. There was no consistent increase, however, in the farrowing or weaned weights, nor in the number of pigs raised from the second to the eighth litter. There was a gradual slight increase in the number of pigs up through the fifth litter.

A study of the results of the tests gave no conclusive proof that the size of the sow had any effect on the birth weight of the litter or on the number of pigs weaned in each litter. The average weaned weight per pig, however, was greater among the larger sows.

A summary of these results brings out the importance of raising large litters and of having good milking sows. Remember though, that large litters farrowed does not necessarily mean large litters weaned.

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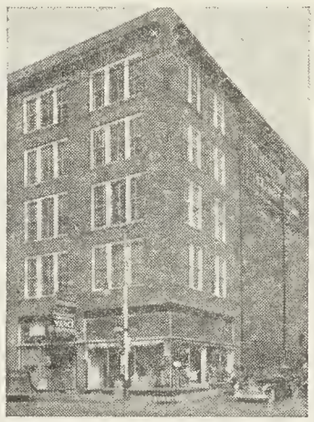

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Livestock Facts

Livestock

Largely because of the record prices for meat animals duriug the early months of 1947, the average for the year also will be a record despite the largest civilian meat supplies in 35 years.

However, prices of lambs and cattle are expected to decline at least seasonally through the early fall. On the other hand, prices of hogs are likely to continue close to the high May levels through the summer, but a more than seasonable price drop is in prospect this fall and early winter as the 1947 spring pig crop is marketed.

Beef and veal production will be unusnally large this year. Beef production probably will be a record high and veal output a near record. But pork and lamb production will be smaller than in 1946. Thus total meat production in 1947 promises to be about the fifth largest in history.

Farm production of meat animals this year probably will bc the smallest since 1941, with sheep numbers the lowest in history and cattle numbers still high, but below the 1945 record. Hog production, though well below most of the war years, will be more than in any year before 1941. This adds up to a fairly large meat production in 1948, but probably less than in 1947. The increased hog slaughter in prospect would be more thau offset by a smaller beef and veal production.

Dairy Products

Dairy farmers can look for seasonally higher prices for their milk and butterfat this summer and fall. So far this year decreases from the 1946 peaks have been more than seasonal.

Milk production in the second half of 1947 probably will be less than in the same months of 1946 aud total production for 1947 may be slightly under last year's 19.7 billion pounds. In the early months of 1947, the record milk production per cow offset the decline iu number of cows on farms. However, the difference in monthly productiou above the same months last year was becoming progressively smaller each month.

Feed supplies have been plentiful and are likely to be ample during the rest of 1947. However, for several months mill feed and butterfat-feed ratios have beeu below last year and the long-time average, and will continue so while feed prices are at present levels. Meat prices generally have been high in relation to dairy products and the feed ratios favorable to cattle and hog production.

Chickens and Turkeys

Broiler growers thus far in 1947 have produced about as many broilers as in 1946. The outlook for the remainder of the year depends largely on feed prices. A sharp downturn in feed prices would increase broiler output, but if prices continue at present levels broiler output would drop.

Present indications point to fewer layers on hand next Jannary 1 than on the first of this year, largely because of the 5 percent drop in chickens being raised this year.

With thc output of poults during the first 4 months of this year about one-fourth below last year, growers will raise 20 to 25 percent fewer turkeys.

The reduced output does not mean that there will be this much of a drop in turkey supplies particularly for the Thanksgiving and Christmas season. Very large cold storage holdings will help offset the production decline. However, the holdings are being reduced in good volume. Over 100 million pounds of turkey were consumed in the first half of 1947, a new record. Thus turkey prices are not likely to change much from present levels.

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FARM BUREAU

(Continued from Page 18)

become more realistic, because of the more normal operation of the law of supply and demand, and more in line with the whole economic situation, some consumers erroneously believe food prices are 'out of line.'

A recent nation-wide study by farm experts revealed that although food prices have risen since the middle of last year, even today a family's food spending amounts to only 23 percent of 'take home pay' which is the same percentage spent before the war. We are eating one-sixth better today from that same percentage of income before taxes.

It is up to farmers to keep the public informed about such things, for we are being blamed for the prices of food, when almost all the factors which have increased food production and distribution costs are beyond our control. The public should be made aware that while the food dollar buys only a little more than half what it did before the war, there are 2 1/3 times as many consumer dollars to spend. Early this year, consumer incomes had reached a level of $2.38 for each dollar of income they had before the war.

Out of the national daily food bill of 80 cents per person the farmer gets only 41 cents. This represents total gross income and from this the farmer must deduct the high costs he must pay for supplies and labor to produce the food necessary to meet post-war demands.

These are common problems; we must meet them together. The best road to their solution is a thoroughly informed consumer public. And it is our duty as farmers to present that information to the public wherever and whenever we can.

1948 Is Expected To Be A Prosperous Year

North Carolina farmers can look forward to a prosperous year in 1948, according to Dr. G. W. Forster, head of the Agricultural Economics department at State College, who said the national economy is in a highly satisfactory condition, and the immediate future is bright.

This means, he believes, that agricultural conditions, with a few possible exceptions, will also be satisfactory.

Explaining his reasoning behind such a prediction, Dr. Forster says that farm prosperity depends almost directly on the condition of the national economy. Therefore, a close relationship exists between the prosperity of farming in North Carolina and America's industrial activity.

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with
FIRST AID GUIDE

By HARRY T. DAVIS AND C. S. BRIMLEY

Courtesy of U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

FIGURE 1. WATER MOCCASIN.

North Carolina State Museum
Raleigh, North Carolina

Price 10 cents, from your Dealer, or,
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At this season of the year when snakes emerge from hibernation, the Carolina Farmer can serve you by calling your attention to a recent publication of the State Museum Division of this department, namely, "Poisonous Snakes of the Eastern United States With First Aid Guide."

Of the 60 snakes in this area, this 16-page booklet describes and pictures the eight poisonous species in detail. Colored plates show the Highland Moccasin (Copperhead), the Coral Snake, the Banded Rattlesnake and the Canebrake Rattlesnake. The others are shown in good black and white pictures. Brief and clear statements give the habits, distribution and behavior of these species.

The chapter on First Aid shows by means of pictures and clear text the steps to take in administering first aid until a doctor can be reached. Sixteen thousand copies of this compact and convenient booklet have been distributed throughout this country and to men overseas. Authorities recommend it to teachers, students, and those who work or play out of doors.

As long as these last you may secure copies by sending ten cents to the State Museum, Raleigh, N. C.

Louisburg Tobacco Market

The Louisburg Tobacco Market sold 10,234,390 pounds of tobacco in 1946 at an average of $46.65.

The outlook for 1947 is that the market will sell 11,000,000 pounds at a higher average.

The Louisburg tobacco market has showed a marked increase for the past three years. The average increase over this period has been about 1½ million pounds each year.

James Speed is Sales Supervisor.

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ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

1947 Cotton Loan Program

The following details of the loan program covering upland cotton produced in 1947 were announced recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Loan Rate. The average loan rate for 7/8-inch Middling cotton, gross weight, will be 26.49 cents per pound, which is 92½ per cent of the parity price of cotton as of August 1, 1947. The parity price on August 1 is 28.64 cents per pound. Last year the average loan rate (92½ per cent of parity) for 7/8-inch Middling cotton, gross weight, was 22.83 cents per pound.

The average rate for 15/16-inch Middling cotton will be 145 points (1.45 cents) per pound above the average rate for 7/8-inch Middling cotton. The loan rate will apply to the gross weight of the cotton and the averge rate for 15/16-inch Middling cotton, gross weight, will be 27.94 cents per pound.

Premiums and discounts for grade and staple in the 1947 loan program will be calculated in relation to the loan rate on 15/16-inch Middling cotton. The schedule of premiums and discounts for grade and staple applicable in the 1947 loan program was issued on June 2, 1947, when an interim loan program was also announced.

Location Differentials.—The loan rates will vary according to location. The rate for 15/16-inch Middling cotton, gross weight, will vary from a high of 28.55 cents per pound in the concentrated mill area of the Carolinas to a low of 27.24 cents per pound in Arizona and California.

Location differentials for each warehouse point will be based on the freight rate to the mill area of the Carolinas, except in eastern Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama where a zone system will be in effect. The accompanying schedule defines the mill area and shows the variation in loan rates by counties for the zoned area.

Other Provisions.—Loans will be made on cotton represented by warehouse receipts issued by warehouses approved by Commodity Credit Corporation. Cotton to be eligible for the loan must be classed by a Board of Cotton Examiners of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Cotton producers' notes will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum and will mature July 31, 1948, but will be callable on demand. Loans will be available until May 1, 1948.

Producer ellgibility requirements are defined in Cotton Loan Instructions issued by CCC. Loan forms are being made available through approved cotton warehouses, approved lending agencies, and county agricultural conservation association committees.

Lending Agencies.—Loans will be made direct by the Commodity Credit Corporation or through lending agencies, principally banks, approved by the Corporation. Requests for approval as lending agencies should be directed to the New Orleans Office, Commodity Credit Corporation, Production and Marketing Administration, New Orleans, 12, Louisiana.

A special form of loan agreement will be available to cotton cooperative marketing associations whereby members of these associations may act collectively in obtaining loans.

The county agricultural conservation association committees in the various states will designate persons as clerks to assist producers in preparing and executing loan papers. Bona fide employees of production credit associations chartered by the Farm Credit Administration, of banks and other agencies approved by CCC as lending agencies, of warehouses approved for the storage of loan cotton, and county agricultural conservation association employees will be designated as clerks. Employees of other groups, such as cotton factors, ginners, cotton buyers, or others who have adequate facilities to perform the services required of a clerk, may also be approved upon the recommendation of the county agricultural conservation association committee to the State Production and Marketing Administration Committee.

The schedule showing mill area and variation in loan rates for the zoned areas follows:

I. Designated Mill Area:

North Carolina: All counties west of Granville, Wake, Harnett, Hoke and Scotland.

South Carolina: All counties west of Marlboro, Darlington, Lee, Sumter, Calhoun, Orangeburg, and Barnwell.

II. Zoned Areas Based on Mill Area:

Area 6 Points Less Than Mill Area:

North Carolina: All counties east of Person, Durham, Chatham, Lee, Moore and Richmond.

South Carolina: All counties east of Chesterfield, Kershaw, Richland, Lexington and Aiken.

Rain-or-Shine Haying

Haymaking is ceasing to depend on sunshine to the degree that it always has. Dairy farmers in particular have come to regard the weather that develops after the hay is cut as a gulde to which of three storage methods to use: barn drying, siloing, or field curing.

On a well equipped farm, nowadays, a dairyman may plan early in the season for storage of grass and legumes in each of the styles. He is likely to ensile much of his first crop of forage because of the coarse and rank growth usual in the first crop, and the poor curing weather at the time the crop is ready to cut. But the good managers are also learning to reserve silo storage spacc for later cuttings of grass and legumes that may be threatened by unfavorable weather. Comparatively few farmers have silo space and mow dryers for all their hay, and will plan to cure part in the field "when the sun shines," but will also be prepared to rush wilted hay to the dryer or silo if rain threatens.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture studies of hay management now include a continuing program of experiments in which dairy specialists, forage crop workers, and engineers, are devcloping the best methods or combination of methods for regional use. Both the mow curing of hay with the aid of fanned air blown up through the hay, and silo storage of wilted forage are relatively new methods of saving the hay crop. Each season sees improvements in equipment and methods. Both mow curing and siloing result in considerable savings of forage for winter feeding.

PUBLICATIONS

EXTENSION CIRCULARS

Brady, D. E., and Weaver, D. S. *Frozen Food Locker Plants.* N. C. Ext. Cir. 282. April, 1945.

Brady, D. E., Jones, I. D., and McAllister, M. L. *Freezing Foods for the Home.* N. C. Ext. Cir. 280. February, 1945.

Case, L. I., and Foster, J. E. *The Control of Internal Parasites in Sheep.* N. C. Ext. Folder 61. November, 1945.

Greene, R. E. L., James, H. Brooks, and Shoffner, R. W. *Selecting a Farm in North Carolina.* N. C. Ext. Cir. 283. June, 1945.

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PROGRAM SCHEDULE

SUNDAY

7:00 Sign On.
7:02 Morning Melodies.
7:30 Six Gospel Singers.
7:45 Waltz Time.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Gospel Four Quartet.
8:15 Spiritual Five.
8:30 Sunrise Salute.
9:00 Melody Jubilee Singers.
9:15 Sunday Session.
9:30 Green's Funeral Home.
9:45 Voice of Prophecy.
10:15 Four Notes.
10:25 AP News.
10:30 New Bethel Singers.
10:45 Your Community Chapel.
11:00 Sun. Morning Worship Hour.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 Mutual Music Show (MBS).
1:00 AP News.
1:05 Swing and Sway With Kaye.
1:30 Bill Cunningham (MBS).
1:45 Here's to Veterans.
2:00 Gospel Brothers Singers.
2:15 Guest Star.
2:30 Juvenile Jury (MBS).
3:00 House of Mystery (MBS).
3:30 True Detective (MBS).
4:00 Your Band of the Week.
4:30 Quick as a Flash (MBS).
5:00 Sunday Quiet Hour.
5:30 Nick Carter (MBS).
6:00 Ted Steele.
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

MONDAY

6:30 Sign On.
6:31 RFD 890.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
7:30 Morning Devotions.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
8:15 Leggett's Record Shop.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).
8:45 Musical Interlude.
9:00 Listen to Liebert.
9:15 Four Knights.
9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).
10:00 Melody and Rhythm.
10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).
11:00 Bands by Demand.
11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).
11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.
11:45 Music in March Time.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 WHNC Jamboree.
12:55 AP News.
1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).
1:30 Allen Roth, Symphony.
2:00 Martin Block (MBS).
2:30 Music of Manhattan.
3:00 Memory Lane.
3:15 The Johnson Family.
3:30 Two Ton Baker.
3:45 Airlane Trio.
4:00 890 Club.
5:00 Local and State News.
5:15 Platter Chatter.
5:30 Salon Serenade.
5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
6:00 Cliff Edwards Show.
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

TUESDAY

6:30 Sign On.
6:31 RFD 890.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
7:30 Morning Devotions.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).
8:45 Musical Interlude.
9:00 Pipes of Melody.
9:15 Rhythm Doodlers.
9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).
10:00 Melody and Rhythm.
10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).
11:00 Bands by Demand.
11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).
11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.
11:45 Hawaiian Bandstand.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 Henderson Tobacco Market.
12:45 The Farm Journal.
12:55 AP News.
1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).
1:30 Norman Cloutier.
2:00 Martin Block Show (MBS).
2:30 The Music of Manhattan.
3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).
3:00 Memory Lane.
3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).
3:45 Vincent Lopez.
4:00 The 890 Club.
5:00 Local and State News.
5:15 Platter Chatter.
5:30 Salon Serenade.
5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

WEDNESDAY

6:30 Sign On.
6:31 RFD 890.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
7:30 Morning Devotions.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
8:15 Leggett's Record Review.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).
8:45 Musical Interlude.
9:00 Listen to Liebert.
9:15 Four Knights.
9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).
10:00 Melody and Rhythm.
10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).
11:00 Bands by Demand.
11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).
11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.
11:45 Music in March Time.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 WHNC Jamboree.
12:55 AP News.
1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).
1:30 Allen Roth Symphony.
2:00 Martin Block Show.
2:30 Music of Manhattan.
3:00 Memory Lane.
3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).
3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).
3:45 Airlane Trio.
4:00 890 Club.
5:00 Local and State News.
5:15 Platter Chatter.
5:30 Salon Serenade.
5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show.
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

THURSDAY

6:30 Sign On
6:31 RFD 890.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
7:30 Morning Devotions.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).
8:45 Musical Interlude.
9:00 Pipes of Melody.
9:15 Rhythm Doodlers.
9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).
10:00 Melody and Rhythm.
10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).
11:00 Bands by Demand.
11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).
11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.
11:45 Hawaiian Bandstand.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 Henderson Tobacco Market.
12:45 The Farm Journal.
12:55 AP News.
1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).
1:30 Norman Cloutier.
2:00 Martin Block Show (MBS).
2:30 The Music of Manhattan.
3:00 Memory Lane.
3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).
3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).
3:45 Vincent Lopez.
4:00 The 890 Club.
5:00 Local and State News.
5:15 Platter Chatter.
5:30 Salon Serenade.
5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show.
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

FRIDAY

6:30 Sign On.
6:31 RFD 890.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
7:30 Morning Devotions.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
8:15 Leggett's Record Review.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).
8:45 Musical Interlude.
9:00 Listen to Liebert.
9:15 Four Knights.
9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).
10:00 Melody and Rhythm.
10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).
11:00 Bands by Demand.
11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).
11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.
11:45 Music in March Time.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 WHNC Jamboree.
12:55 AP News.
1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).
1:30 Allen Roth Symphony.
2:00 Martin Block Show.
2:30 Music of Manhattan.
3:00 Memory Lane.
3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).
3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).
3:45 Airlane Trio.
4:00 890 Club.
5:00 Local and State News.
5:15 Platter Chatter.
5:30 Salon Serenade.
5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show.
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

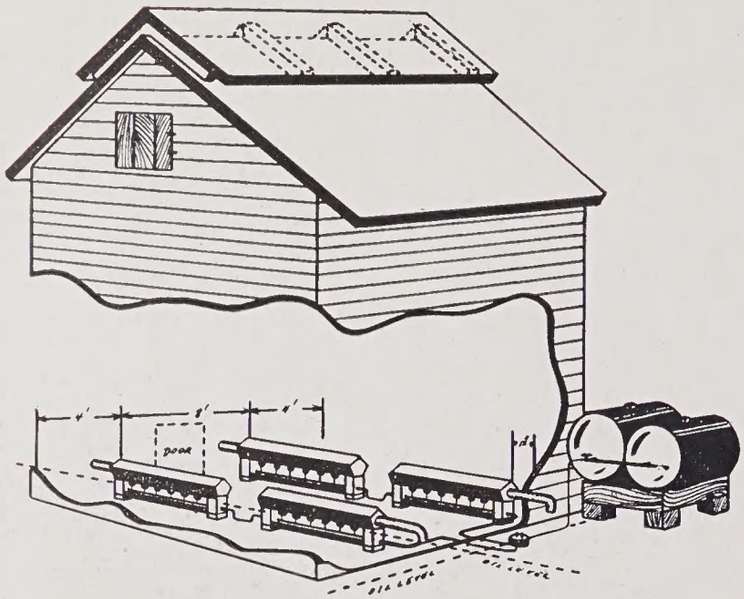
SATURDAY

6:30 Sign On.
6:31 RFD 890.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
7:30 Morning Devotions.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.
7:55 AP News.
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.
9:00 Bill Harrington (MBS).
9:15 Western Serenade.
9:30 Quickie Platter.
10:00 Pauline Alpert (MBS).
10:15 Stitching Time.
10:30 Church of God Hour.
11:00 Bands by Demand.
11:15 M. M. Cole Music.
11:30 Hear the Southland Calling.
11:45 Hawaiian Bandstand.
12:00 AP News.
12:05 The Noontimers.
12:30 WHNC Jamboree.
12:55 AP News.
1:00 The Prove Me Hour.
1:15 The Waltz Lives On.
1:30 This Is Jazz (MBS).
2:00 The Old Gospel Hour.
2:30 Deep River Boys.
2:45 Men Behind the Melody.
3:00 Saturday Afternoon Jamboree
4:00 890 Club.
5:00 Local and State News.
5:15 Dance Orchestra (MBS).
5:30 Cecil Brown (MBS).
5:45 Jan Augus (MBS).
6:00 The Jumping Jacks.
6:15 Sports Parade.
6:30 Sign Off.

THE NEW 1947 MODEL OF

BRA-HIL PRE-HEAT TOBACCO CURER

INSURES LOWER CURING COST . . . HIGHER LEAF PRICES



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Here's How
THE 1947 BRA-HIL
Insures Better Curing

1. Initial cost reasonable.
2. New revolutionary open flame curer for a perfect cure.
3. Burners by the Industry's oldest manufacturer—American Stove Co.
4. New desirable features in open flame curing—the undesirable eliminated.
5. Easy to install and operate — flame controlled outside of barn.
6. Very low oil consumption.
7. Air is pre-heated and conditioned.
8. No condensation, sweating, nor hot or cold spots in barn.
9. Tobacco will not set green above curer.
10. Eliminates stacks and flues.

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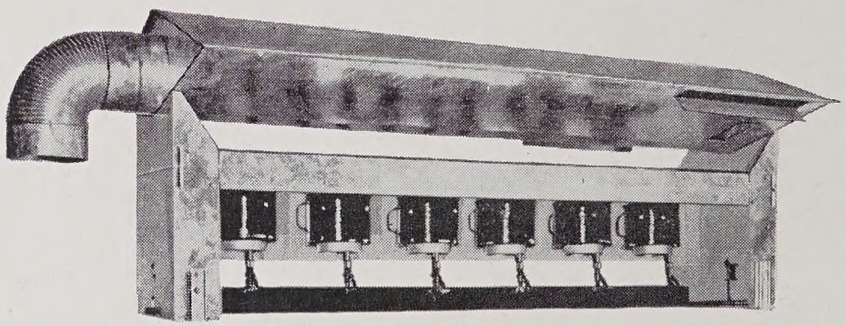
- Staggered burners to insure positive heat distribution.
- 288,000 B.T.U.'s per hour if needed per four units—used in 16' barn.
- Leveling jack on each burner to prevent uneven flame.
- Diamond-shaped hood gives greater force to heat circulation.
- Flare resistant shield.
- Pre-heat and air-conditioning hood.
- Heavy gauge galvanized steel for long life.
- Manufactured under rigid specifications with tools and dies insuring uniformity.



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